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Chon Junta Detaining Over 3,000 Without Trial under Social Protection Law, Embassy Spokesman Says

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is currently detaining more than 3,000 people without any trial or charges under the Social Protection Law enacted in December last, a south Korean embassy spokesman in Tokyo told a correspondent for The New York Times on September 25.

They, held in forced labor camps created by Gen. Chon in the wake of his seizure of power, are mostly known or potential critics of the military junta, diplomatic observers here believe.

The more than 3,000 do not include those who were officially charged with violations of the National Security Law, martial law proclamations and other laws or those taken under custody under the Public Security Law.

The International Herald Tribune printed in its September 26-27 edition the story written by NYT reporter Henry Scott Stokes. Follows its gist.

In a carefully worded statement the south Korean embassy in Tokyo said on September 25 that the Seoul government is detaining more than 3,000 persons under a law that permits the authorities to hold prisoners without trial and without charges.

The statement appeared to be intended as a rebuttal of reports in Tokyo that the south Korean government is holding 15,000 persons in army labor camps without charges.

But the rebuttal was phrased in such a way that the key issue how many persons are held in camps, whose existence the Seoul government neither confirmed nor denied remains unclear. Meanwhile, the implication of the statement is that the forced labor camps do, in fact, exist and were created last year after President Chun Doo Hwan came to power.

"As of Sept. 20, the number held under the Social Protection Law was 3,228", said Cha Yun, a spokesman for the embassy in Tokyo. Mr. Cha said he was quoting figures supplied by the south Korean Ministry of Justice. But he did not say where the detainees are being held or whether others are incarcerated at the camps.

'Protective Custody'

The Social Protection Law, passed last December under martial law, allows the state to hold persons under "protective custody" for periods of years.

The law, Mr. Cha explained, is administered "after thorough examination by the Social Protection Committee, which is composed of judges, prosecutors and lawyers. Article 5 of the law permits incarceration without trial or indictment, he said.

The significance of the law is that it allows the state to imprison anyone at will, it appeares. It is seen as one of a batch of measures passed under martial law permitting tough control of the press, labor unions and anyone who publicly criticizes Mr. Chun or the government.

Martial law ended in January after the new laws were passed by a legislature whose members were chosen by Gen. Chon and his advisers.

The labor camps are said by former prisoners to be close to the demilitarized zone between north and south Korea.

It would seem that the government and human rights groups in Seoul and Tokyo differ in their definitions of "political prisoner." The government claims, for instance, that Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's leading dissident, held in prison on a life sentence, is a mere criminal. This is not the view of most observers in Japan or the United States.

Third World Weary of Disputes, Wants Independence: Chief Executive

Of late, the Third World has grown weary of disputes and feels the urgency of independence from superpowers, the DPRK chief executive told a visiting Japanese Diet member.

President Kim Il Sung said it is the common desire of the Third World countries to see the disbandment of military blocs like the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and an end to superpower intervention.

These remarks were made in an interview with Utsunomiya Tokuma, member of the House of Councillors and adviser to the Diet Members' League for Disarmament who visited the DPRK for September 4-11.

The meeting took place on September 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, the minutes of which were contributed to The Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading mass-circulation daily in Tokyo. The prestigious daily printed them in its September 26 edition.

The DPRK proposed to have preliminary north-south talks in Korea, the Korean leader revealed. He added that it would extremely hard to talk with the Chon junta because of its stronger American-puppet like nature and because of its blood smell of the Kwangju incident.

President Kim Il Sung observed: "The issue has further been compounded by the south Korean policy of Reagan with military priority. Recently, an apparently false report was deliberately circulated on the alleged firing of a missile (at a high-flying SR-71 spy plane which flew over the DPRK)."

Many countries of the world, he noted, have become "increasingly independent of superpower domination. Fewer states are dependent on the United States." "I talked with Mitterand in Pyongyang before his election to the Presidency. He had a strong disposition to turn away from American foreign policy."

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81st Educational Aid Fund Remitted to Korean Schools Here

The Government of the DPRK sent over ¥400 million to Korean schools to partly finance their operation, the Korean Central News Agency reported on September 7.

The KCNA said the 81st installment amounted to ¥418 million yen (nearly $2 million) in Japanese currency, bringing to a staggering ¥31,227,827,033 the educational aid fund and stipends thus far remitted in a total of 81 installments from 1957.

The remittances have been made in the name of the DPRK chief executive Kim Il Sung.

The stipends are available not only to students at Korean schools but also Korean students at Japanese schools and research centers on application.

The Korean schools now number 153, inclusive one university and exclusive of kindergartens.

Gifts to Korean Schools

It was learned on September 17 that President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, a top-ranking young leader, jointly sent a large number of gifts to Korean schools here.

That day a meeting was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center to convey those gifts to representatives of the schools.

The gifts included 150 sets of 36 kinds of imitation fruits and vegetables, 150 sets of imitation frogs and the same number of sets of 5 kinds of porcelains.

Till today, numerous numbers of stuffed animals and plants of the DPRK have been presented to Korean schools here.

Kim Jong Il Gives Working Guidance at Library Construction Site

Kim Jong Il, a 39-year old leader, gave what the Korean Central News Agency described as "a working guidance" at the construction site of the Grand People's Study House (a huge library) in Pyongyang, the KCNA reported.

In his September 18 visit to the library now in the final stage of construction, Mr. Kim Jong Il set forth specific tasks to be performed in order to achieve a quality completion of the construction and in particular those to provide readers with best service.

The young leader was accompanied by Defence Minister O Jin U and Premier Li Jong Ok, both members of the newly-created Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

The KCNA, reporting the working guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il, called the library "a seat for the dissemination of scientific, technical and cultural knowledge," as well as "a base of ideological education."

According to the KCNA, Mr. Kim Jong Il on August 25 inspected the People's Palace of Culture prior to the August 26-31 Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production and told those in charge of the operations of the food symposium at the building how to ensure a successful holding of the meeting.

On August 16 the construction site of the Ice Sports Complex and the Chonsok (1,000 seats) Restaurant was a scene of "working guidance" of Mr. Kim Jong Il in the words of the KCNA.

The work on the construction of the two buildings was nearing completion.

The Ice Sports Complex, the KCNA reported, will have a floor space of 25,000 square meters and stand over 60 meters. The three-storey sports center will provide all-season service.

The Chonsok Restaurant with a floor space of 15,000 square meters will become a five-storey eating house which will cater to citizens with over 100 kinds of dishes.

Korea, Iran Reach Agreement

The DPRK and Iran reached a complete agreement of views, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

Parliamentary leaders of the two countries held talks in Pyongyang on September 15 on further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations of the two legislatures and the peoples of their countries and on a series of problems of common concern.

The Iranian delegation was headed by Akbar Hasemi Rafesanjani, Speaker of the Parliament and comprised Defense Minister Seyyed Moussa Namjou, while the DPRK side included vice-President Pak Sung Chul, SPA Standing Committee Chairman Hwang Jang Yop, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam and vice-Minister of Defence Pak Jung Guk.

The next day the Iranian parliamentary delegation was received by President Kim Il Sung for a meeting which the KCNA described as "cordial and friendly."

The Iranian delegation flew into Pyongyang on September 14 and wound up its stay on September 18.

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Kim Il Sung Bookstore Opened in Salisbury

Recently the Kim Il Sung Book store was opened in Salisbury, the capital of Zimbabwe with an unknown number of books, mostly works of the DPRK chief executive, the Korean Central News Agency reported from the African city.

Vice-Minister of Education and Culture of Zimbabwe, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the bookshop, said, "the Zimbawean people with the Kim Il Sung Bookstore as the base will make a deeper study of the immortal Juche idea" and "learn more from experiences of the Korean people."

The inaugural meeting adopted a letter to the DPRK President and another to Mr. Kim Jong Il.

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Story of Mr. Choe, Father of Ex-S. Korean FM

Mr. Choe Dong O: Chondoist (believer of Chondo-gyo–religion of the "heavenly way"), father of former south Korean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin, anti-Japanese fighter in the 1910's; principal of a private school "Hwasong Wisuk" in Chilin, China, in the 1920's, Justice Minister of the Provisional Government in the early half of the 1940's; Vice-Chairman of the Interim Legislature under the American Military Government in the latter half of the 1940's, participant in the north-south joint conference in 1948, goes to the north in 1950, dies in 1963 in the north.

Mr. Choe Dong O, Justice Minister of the Provisional Government and Vice-Chairman of the Interim Legislature

Urges Peaceful Reunification of Korea in S. Korea

Mr. Choe Dong-O was born into a Chondoist's home in Wiju county of North Pyongan Province. After Korea was colonized by Japan, he participated in an anti-Japanese independence struggle and then became the principal of a private school "Hwasong Wisuk" in Chilin in the early half of the 1920's. The private school was a two-year military school which had been built by Korean nationalists supporting the Chongwi-bu (a group of nationalists in China), in order to train cadres of the independence army. He once taught a Korean boy named Kim Song Ju(General Kim Il Sung's childhood name) at the school. After Korea's liberation, he came back to south Korea from China. Since then, he had been known as a famous south Korean nationalist, together with Mr. Kim Gu and Dr. Kim Gyu Sik.

In the early 1940's, like other south Korean nationalists, he was at a loss what to do, facing a crisis of national division. One day, an invitation letter to a north-south joint conference was delivered to him. Some days later, he left Seoul with Mr. Kim Gyu Sik for Pyongyang to participate in the joint conference.

He was the first among the delegates from south Korea to meet General Kim Il Sung. When they saw each other at the joint conference after a 20-year separation, they hugged each other, saying "How do you do?" He said to the General that the south Korean nationalists should collaborate with the communists and work together. This was the only way to realize national reunification, he stressed.

After coming back to south Korea from the north, he struggled against the splittist and war-like plot of the U.S. and its puppets, together with Kim Gu, Kim Gyu Sik, Cho Wang Gu and Yun Gi Sop.

In 1950 when the so-called second National Assembly election was scheduled, he participated in the election campaign with other pro-north-south negotiation politicians who sought to increase the forces for Korea's reunification. In the election campaign, Dr. Kim Gyu Sik said to the members of his group:

"General Kim Il Sung is the real leader of our nation. We don't have strong authority nor do we have ample funds. We will be able to win this election only when we appeal to the constituency to follow the General."

The May 30 election was participated in mainly by three strong political groups–the Korean People's Party of Syngman Rhee, the leftist Democratic People's Party and a group led by Dr. Kim Gyu Sik and Mr. Choe Dong O.

Since the third group had a good chance of winning the election, they were obstructed in their campaigns in many ways by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee. On May 25 they were arrested in connection with the so-called "case of a special political committee in the south of the North Korean Workers' Party". Many democratic dissidents and nationalists who had been demanding Korea's peaceful reunification, including Mr. Choe, were arrested, allegedly in charge of being involved in the case. Their arrests forced them to withdraw their candidacy.

After being released from prison, he continued his activities. On June 7, 1950, when the Fatherland Front published a policy document appealing for peaceful reunification, he expressed his thought as follows.

"If the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee group start a war, they will certainly face a military failure because of General Kim Il Sung's superior military strategy. In the appeal he clearly showed the way to one Korea, or the way to end the tragedy of national division.

"We will actively struggle for our country's reunification, supporting the appeal and upholding the General's patriotic policies."

Former south Korean Civil Governor An Jae Hong also supported the appeal.

Mr. Choe's activities continued even during the Korean War.

Goes to North through Battlefields

On June 28, 1950, Mr. Choe was overjoyed at seeing the liberated Seoul. He believed that the Korean people could become happy and Korea would be reintegrated only when the people were led by General Kim Il Sung. This belief made him go to the north when the People's Army temporarily withdrew from the south.

Mr. Choe left Seoul for Pyongyang on September 18, 1950 with 17 other south Korean nationalists. They included Kim Gyu Sik, An Jae Hong, Cho Wang Gu, Yun Gi Sop and 12 young assemblymen who had been once put in prison and released from Sodaemun Prison when Seoul was liberated.

As soon as they arrived at Pyongyang, they were sheltered in a safe place. A banquet for them was given by the General on Sep. 25. At the banquet Dr. Kim Gyu Sik said:

"Since the north-south joint conference, the General has taken deep care of us. However, we didn't expect that the General would arrange such a big banquet for us even though he is busy commanding the army in the war.

"He never asked us about our past records but trusted us. If he had not accepted us, we would all have been killed by the Americans and the Syngman Rhee group who assassinated Paek Pom (Mr. Kim Gu). Moreover, they arrested young Assemblymen to kill them, and even attempted to kill us who called for peaceful national reunification.

"If Seoul had been delayed a little in being liberated, most nationalists including Cho Wang Gu, Choe Dong O, An Jae Hong and Yun Gi Sop would have been killed by them. Self-styled communists of the South Korean Workers' Party, also tried to kill us, labelling us 'anti-communist elements'.

"Considering these facts, we can see the only way we have to take in following the General. Let's toast to the victory of the war, to national liberation and to the General's health."

Devotes to Reunification Work in North, Awarded Title of 'Patriot'

Mr. Choe Dong O spent the rest of his life at Manpo near River Amrok, in the north, after arriving there on October 20, 1950 by car and special train.

On June 15, 1956, the south Korean nationalists who had been staying in the north, were called to a room in the central government office building where they were informed that the General would meet them.

When they got to the door of the General's room, they found him standing by the door with a smile on his face. He shook hands with them one by one and asked them to take their seats for a frank talk.

Several days later, or on Sep. 16, a council for promotion of peaceful national reunification was formed by them. At that time, Mr. Choe said:

"I owe the General a great debt of gratitude. This will be remembered even by posterity. I have nothing to regret even if I die now. My son Sin Dok in the south is now keeping tune with the U.S. But, maybe, someday he will also follow the General."

Together with south Korean nationalists, Mr. Choe devoted himself to activities for Korea's reunification as one of the executive members of the promotion council.

He died of old age on September 16, 1963. The funeral service was held on a large scale. The late Mr. Choe was the first to be awarded the new title of "Patriot".

* * *

His son Choe Dok Sin, a resident of the U.S., visited the DPRK in July this year. He met President Kim Il Sung and other DPRK leaders and exchanged views on the reunification problem. In the meetings he and the leaders agreed with each other on reunifying Korea peacefully and independently.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin is a former foreign minister of south Korea, a former commander of an army corps of the "ROK army" (lieutenant general), and a former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism and is presently Chairman of the Paedal National Council in the U.S.

Iran, Korea Have Common Views & Mutual Cooperation

Speech of Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of Iranian Parliament at Banquet

Head of the Parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Parliament of Iran, spoke on Sep. 14 at a banquet arranged by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

He expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation.

He said:

For a few hours after our arrival in your country we witnessed the progress made by the Korean people through their endeavours under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and we are convinced that we will see more of the development of your beautiful country during our stay.

We believe that the entire Korean people will live an equal and happy life enjoying all this in a reunified country, as the leader of your country made clear at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Before revolution, he said, Iran was a base of the imperialists in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, a base for cooperation with racist South Africa and Israel, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, and suppression and exploitation of the peoples in this region who were waging the national liberation struggle and a base for the introduction of Western culture and way of life.

But the Islamic revolution which won victory under the guidance of His Excellency Imam Khomeini has rallied the people around Islam and the Holy Bible and opposed all that is corrupt on the basis of these ideas and sources, the speaker noted, and continued:

The people meted out a deserving punishment to the family of Pahlavi and his government.

By so doing we rid our country of the forces of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and disorganized or confiscated a number of their rapacious enterprises.

We severed relations with Israel, South Africa and their followers. We also occupied the den of U.S. spies and thus disgraced the "prestige" and "dignity" of the U.S. imperialists in the world.

The United States employed every conceivable machination to destroy the Islamic revolution of Iran. But its plot for coup was foiled.

Its military attack, too, suffered a disgraceful setback.

Today the world understands that Iran is gradually becoming an Islamic and independent country, a stronghold of the national liberation struggle and an object of cooperation with the independent non-aligned countries.

In conclusion I am very happy to visit your country which, though far away from us geographically, has become close with us on the road of struggle against imperialism, bringing about common views and mutual cooperation.

I wish respected Their Excellencies, leaders of the two countries, the peoples and the governments of the two countries greater successes in their work.

Mr. Choe (left of the front row) with south Korean delegates at the 38th Parallel Line in April 1948 when they were going to participate in the north-south joint conference held in Pyongyang

National Juche Seminar Held in Malta, Yokohama

In Yokohama

A view of the 15th National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for Study of Juche Idea held on Aug. 20 in Yokohama.

The Fifth National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea was on Aug. 20 held in Yokohama under the sponsorship of the Liaison Council of Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea.

The meeting was attended by Japanese teachers and members of groups for the study of the Juche idea in Tokyo metropolis and from Hokkaido and 15 prefectures of Japan, more than 200 in all.

Ohiro Sunao, general secretary of the sponsor organization, made a keynote report at the meeting under the title "Let Us Further Deepen and Expand Activities for the Study of the Juche Idea as Japanese Teachers in Celebration of the 70th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung."

Then a lecture was given on the subject "The Juche Idea and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" by Inoue Shuhachi, Professor at Rikkyo University, Japan.

Then the attendants, divided into three subcommittees, – theory, practice and reunification, – heard reports and made speeches.

At subcommittee meetings reports were made under the titles "On the Juche Idea," "On the Korean Revolution and the Question of Successor to the Revolutionary Cause of the Leader," "Education in Korea Embodying the Theses on Socialist Education," "How Is the Theses on Socialist Education Embodies in the National Education of Children of Koreans in Japan?" "On the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" and "International Action and Japan's Movement Supporting Korea's Reunification."

In Malta

A National Seminar of Malta on the Juche Idea and the Question of Korea's Reunification was recently held in Valetta with a large attendance under the auspices of the Labour Party, the ruling party of Malta.

The seminar was attended by Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party; C. Agius, Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta; Freddie Micallef, Minister of Agriculture and Fishing Industry; Leo Brincat, President of the Malta Labour Party; Alex Sceberras Trigona, International Secretary of the MLP; A. Busuttil, Financial Secretary of the MLP; Paul Gafa, administrative head of the MLP; Lina Camenzuli, Secretary, and C. Farrugia, Vice-President of the Central Committee of the Women's Socialist League of Malta; V. Esposito, Deputy Secretary General of the General Workers' Union of Malta; presidents and secretaries of clubs of the Malta Labour Party; doctors and professors of Malta University; men of the press; members of the groups for the study of the Juche idea and public figures, over 600 in all.

Mr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici made a report under the headline "The Policy of Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea Advanced by President Kim Il Sung Is Most Just One Which Embodies the Immortal Juche Idea."

His report was followed by speeches of personages of various circles including Leo Brincat.

The Malta National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea was formed at the seminar.

It was decided to set up the national committee at the headquarters of the Labour Party on the initiative of Mr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici.

A leading body was elected with Mr. Paul Gafa as its chairman as appointed by the MLP.

Keynote Report

Mr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici made a report at the National Seminar under the title "The Policy of Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea Advanced by President Kim Il Sung Is Most Just One Which Embodies the Immortal Juche Idea."

Noting that the Juche idea is the great guiding idea of our times in which the formerly exploited and oppressed people have appeared as the masters of the world to hew out their destinies independently and creatively, he says:

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. This philosophical principle elucidates scientifically for the first time in history the position and role of man in the world.

The man-centred world outlook clarified by the Juche idea is, indeed, the highest peak in the philosophical thinking of the mankind. The world outlook of Juche is the great idea that raised the dignity and value of man to the highest place in the world and makes man turn out like a volcano to the creative struggle to transform the world with the confidence in his inexhaustible wisdom and strength.

President Kim Il Sung created revolutionary theory to bring about the independence of the popular masses by applying the man-centred world outlook to the field of the building of a new society.

The Juche idea has a number of characteristics diametrically different from all ideas of preceding times.

In a word, the Juche idea is the idea thoroughly defending the independence of man, the idea demanding that the creative ability of man be brought into full play and the idea demanding all the people be made to enjoy an affluent life uniting and cooperating with each other.

Accordingly the Juche idea opposes resolutely all sorts of domination, subjugation and social inequality, firmly rejects the reactionary ideas of all hues which restrain creative ability of man such as dogmatism, flunkeyism and national nihilism and opposes antagonism, jealousy and quarrel among men.

Herein lies the reason why the Juche idea constitutes the great guiding idea of our times, the era of independence.

The source of the spirit of strict national independence and the spirit of loving the country and the nation running through the national reunification policy of the Government of the Republic and the actuality and fairness of this policy lie just in the embodiment of the immortal Juche idea.

The Juche idea is the guiding compass for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

Already in the first days when the country was divided President Kim Il Sung advanced most fair and reasonable policy for national reunification by embodying the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles, by peaceful means, and independently, without any foreign interference."

Noting that due to the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities and their harsh suppression of the peoples demanding reunification, the dialogue which was arranged for the first time was brought to a rupture, the reporter went on:

(Continued on page 5)

Keynote Report

Mr. Ohiro Sunao delivered the keynote report under the title "Let Japanese Teachers Conduct a Most Profound and Comprehensive Activity for the Study of the Juche Idea to Greet the 70th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung."

He said:

The Juche idea was founded in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which President Kim Il Sung personally organised and led for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people and its justice and vitality have been proved through the practice of the revolution and construction in Korea after liberation. It has become the unshakable guiding idea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today praised by the world people as "the homeland of Juche" and "the model country of socialism."

The Juche idea is the most progressive revolutionary idea which reflects the fundamental requirements of contemporary mankind advancing along the road of independence, forming the integral system of a revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory and revolutionary method of leadership, and a practical guiding idea for realising the freedom and happiness of people by carrying through the revolutionary principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence in all spheres of state activities.

He pointed to the successes achieved in the study activities of the Juche idea in Japan, and continued:

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the era of independence on firmly uniting with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people of the world and building an independent and peaceful new society against all forms of domination and subjugation under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

This is why this idea is deeply studied and disseminated in many countries of the world.

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is the supreme guiding idea serving the world people as a compass in achieving progress and development of their countries in the era of independence today. It is an idea studied by the world people.

What we should direct main effort to in our activities in the one year to come is, firstly, to further deepen our study of the Juche idea.

Secondly, to expand the society for the study of the Juche idea independently and creatively in conformity with the local conditions.

Thirdly, to conduct a wide range of actions in unity with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan in all parts of Japan, awakening those who study the Juche idea to their historical mission on the basis of a study of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which is a most reasonable and judicious one for realising independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the greatest national desire of the Korean people.

Fourthly, to creatively conduct interchange between Japanese and Korean teachers and students with the national schools as the units in all parts of the country for studying Juche idea and deepening solidarity as educationists.

Fifthly, to publish the third volume of "Korea Spreads Future" by the end of January next year, in celebration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, and to successfully hold "the Fifteenth National Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea – Celebration of the 70th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung" scheduled next year and hold seminars and celebrations all over the country.

Let us conduct brisk activities in all places with firm resolution to carry out these tasks.

(KCNA)

Short-Sighted Japan-South Korea Aid Talks: Asahi Journal

Asahi Journal, a weekly magazine published in Tokyo, in the Sep. 25 edition, came up with an analysis of Seoul's controversial request for $6 billion security-linked aid. The article said that south Korea was trying hard to get government loans and credits from Japan to cover large amounts of debts and to finance a new five year economic plan and that most of loans and credits from Japan will, after all, be back to Japan as payments of old loans.

The article also pointed out that Japan's economic aid is given for its own business community.

Here is the analysis by Mr. Samejima Shinsuke, a researcher of the Asahi Shimbun Analysis and Research Center:

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

There is something repellent about the term "aid", which gives you an impression that it is given by the rich to the poor as an act of benevolence.

ance (ODA) used as common international term in discussing North-South problems, has the same connotation as "aid."

If we call ODA, consisting mainly of low-interest long-term government loans, and grants "aid", and high-interest short-term commercial loans plus ODA "economic cooperation", does the repellent quality of the term aid disappear?

Japan's economic actions, such as aid and economic cooperation, which are very important part of her foreign policy, are one of the forms of international finance in terms of money flow, and one of the forms of international trade in terms of commodity flow. In the long run, there is little difference between government and commercial loans.

But I have to draw a clear line of distinction between aid and commercial loans in order to develop my analysis. The Development Assitance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines as ODA those loans which will meet the following two requirements. One is that a loan must serve the purpose of economic development of developing countries and of promotion of welfare there. The other is that the grant element must be more than 25 per cent of such a loan.

Another important difference between the two is that while lending banks or other corporations demand some form of guarantee as security from borrowers in extending a commercial loan, lending governments do not in principle demand a security in extending government-basis ODA.

Economic cooperation, after all, is a form of commodity flow. Aid takes various forms.

In general, it takes the form of normal trade with a borrower purchasing Japanese products and plants within the framework of credit granted by Japan. This can be called a form of normal trade. Therefore, if Japan gives credit to a particular country in economic cooperation, Japan's export will inevitably jump and the borrowing country's trade deficit with Japan will increase.

Having the above-mentioned points in view, let us discuss the controversial issue of economic cooperation between Japan and south Korea and the problem of what south Koreans call "economic cooperation linked with national security."

The south Koreans, stressing increased tensions on the Korean Peninsula and their defense efforts, asked Japan for $6 billion in government credits and loans over the next five years to finance their new five-year economic and social plan beginning in 1982. The Japan side argued that Japan could not agree to security-linked economic aid and sought a briefing on the five-year plan insisting that Japan could only consider economic aid on a project-to-project basis, as it had done before.

Why does Seoul stick to what is called security-linked economic aid?

Why is it asking for a fantastic sum, 14 or 15 times the total amount of aid so far extended by Japan? Two problems seem to be closely related behind the stage.

Foreign Capital Flow Key to Growth

Let us study the meaning of the following statements made by south Korean foreign minister Lho Shin Yong at the foreign ministerial conference. He said, "South Korea's trade deficit with Japan have increased to $20.0 billion in 15 years since the diplomatic normalization with Japan, but government loans from Japan total only $1.2 billion of it. Did Japan really help south Korea?" (Asahi Shimbun, Aug. 21)

"Some people say our request is fantastic as compared with the previous levels of Japanese credits. But, in view of the depreciation of the US dollar, it is not fantastic."

"We cannot be satisfied with a few percent increase over the past credits. Our economic situation is really bad." (Asahi Shimbun, Aug. 22)

It is true that south Korea is suffering from economic difficulties worse than ever before. The south Korean economy developed on the basis of foreign loans during the '70s and was given severe blows by the first and second oil crises and went virtually bankrupt at the end of the '70s. Last year, it recorded a minus 5.7 percent growth rate due to the structural shortcomings of its economy. Meanwhile, foreign debts reached $30.0 billion. To cope with this situation, the Chon Du Hwan regime worked out an economic strategy aimed at attaining an annual growth rate of 7.6 percent by introducing foreign funds totalling $46.5 billion in the new five-year plan period.

We must coolly examine south Korea's thinking expressed in the following words, "Did Japan really help south Korea?" and "How has Japan cooperated with south Korea?" Let us take a look at DAC statistics on country-by-country money flow.

According to the chart above, of the total amount of $1,714.4 million south Korea received in 1979, Japan has the largest share followed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), West Germany and the United States.

ODA funds south Korea received in 1979 accounted for only 7.8 percent of the total amount of the foreign funds induced by south Korea during the same period. This is because industrialized countries of the West which were impressed by south Korea's rapid economic growth in the '70s geared from governmental basis aid to commercial loans. Japan's share in the total ODA amount of $133.8 million was 40 percent. It can be said that Japan was more cooperative with south Korea than any other countries in view of its share in the ODA funds provided to south Korea.

South Korea's dissatisfaction with Japan is groundless as far as economic matters are concerned. It is required to go more deeply into the economic relationships between Japan and south Korea.

South Korean foreign minister Lho states, "South Korea's deficits in trade with Japan have reached $20.0 billion in the past 15 years since the diplomatic normalization with Japan, while Japan's public loans are only $1.2 billion." What he meant by these words is that $20.0 billion deficit resulted from an increase in Japan's commercial loans and that government loans are less than commercial ones. But this theory is out of the question judgeing from the international practice although he tells the truth about south Korea's economic situation.

Fairly large ODA funds from Japan go to countries like Indonesia, Bangladesh whose per capita GNP is below $400, and like Tailand and the Phillipines with a per capita GNP below 1,000. Japan's ODA does not go to newly industrializing countries whose per capita GNP exceeds $1,500, except south Korea. The south Korean government must be well aware of this aid policy of Japan. At many international conferences where North-South problems are discussed, many people say, "ODA is for the lowest-income countries," and "The new industrializing countries should no longer receive ODA.

The root cause of south Korea's uneasiness is the fact that the rule that a borrower must repay money to a lender together with interest casts a dark shadow on south Korea's economic prospect.

New Yen Credits Come Back to Japan to Service Old Debts

To elabotate on this point, let us confine ourselves to yen credits.

According to a survey prepared by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, aside from the yen credits in the early days, repayment of yen credits began in the latter half of the '70s, and in the early '80s, fairly large sums of yen must be repayed.

More serious is the fact that the international monetary system has been unstable since the Nixon decision in 1971 to put a stop to the convertibility of the dollar. This decision made south Korea's repayment of yen credits difficult. In a word, there has been a light-and-shadow relations between the yen and the won. The values of the yen continued to rise in the '70s and the won continued to be depreciated.

The exchange rate was 360 yen to the dollar under the fixed exchange rate system just before the Nixon announcement, and 308 yen to the dollar after the Smithsonian Conference (December, 1971). The exchange rate to the dollar was 373 won when the U.S. dollar was valued at 308 yen. But the current exchange rate is 230 yen to the US dollar while it is 700 won to the US dollar. Then, south Korea's burden has been steadily increased with a rise in the value of the yen and a fall in the value of the won.

Nevertheless, south Korea is not the only country whose repayment of yen credits rapidly increased in the early '80s and whose burden will grow with the ever-rising value of the yen. Yen credits to South-East Asian countries such as Indoneshia were the highest in the mid '60s, and increases in repayments are due for the '80s. The fall of local currencies is the same in the case of the south Korean won. There is a tragic correlation between a country like south Korea pushing ahead with economic development relying on foreign currency and a lending country like Japan. Is south Korea still going to deepen the relations with Japan by asking for a large sum of loans? of loans?

Aid to Benefit Japanese Firms

Government loans, in general, can be defined as economic actions by which lending governments pays for export goods on behalf of importers. This is advantageous to exporting corporations in that they can get the prices for exports paid surely. I still have a vivid memory of what I experienced when I covered the first Japan-south Korea regular ministerial conference in 1967 as a reporter of the economic news department.

In a session, a south Korean minister, getting sore over the attitude of the Japanese ministers, made a strong-worded statement: "Japan's economic cooperation(aid) with south Korea will, after all, be beneficial to Japanese firms."

In the lobby of the Geihinkan, I saw many businessmen from big firms walking around.

After their business with China is over, they will be ensured juicy business with south Korea for the coming 5 years. The Ministry of Transport to which the National Railway with snow-balling deficits is a constant source of trouble takes an unusual interest in a plan for the construction of a Seoul-Pusan

(Continued on page 5)

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY CAPITAL FLOWS TO SOUTH KOREA IN 1979

COUNTRY	TOTAL RECEIPTS NET	TOTAL ODA
Japan	505.9(29.5)	54.2(40.5)
U.S.	196.0(11.1)	24.0(17.9)
W. Germany	193.5(11.3)	18.1(13.5)
Canada	186.5(10.9)	—
IBRD	390.1(22.8)	4.0(3.0)
ASDD	57.0(3.3)	-0.2
OPEC Countries	20.2(1.2)	20.2(15.1)
TOTAL	1714.4(100)	133.8(100)

Source : DAC In Million Dollars

Figures in the parenthesis show shares in the total sum.

S.F. Bay Area TV Stn Yields to Pressure of Chon Du Hwan

Seoul managed to pressure a San Francisco TV station KTVU to broadcast a propaganda film extolling south Korean industry, education and other aspects of life in south Korea under the authoritarin junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. The Bay Area has an estimated 40,000-member Korean population.

The S.F. Examiner & Chronicle in its September 4 edition reported a battle over the Oakland television station's "Asians Now," which aired last three films.

Upset at the documentary films aired by the KTVU, the south Korean consul-general in San Francisco Chung Sup Chin branded the films as produced by "extreme radicals and north Korean agents."

The south Korean official (usually KCIA operative) demanded to get an equal access to the TV station and wrenched an agreement from the television station to air a south Korean film "Korea 1981" without any mention of the Kwangju massacre and over $30 billion foreign debts.

Ms. Elaine Kim, producer of "Asians Now," resigned in an associate professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

The 39-year UC-educated professor produced a segment on the Kwangju incident which led to the massacre of over 2,000 citizens and students by martial-law troops in May last year.

The first show was based largly on American news footage and clippings from Time and Newsweek.

She was also responsible for the broadcasting of another documentary film on Kwangju smuggled out of south Korea via Canada.

Based on a documentary of Le Monde editor Andre Fontaine's visit of the DPRK, Ms. Kim produced a program which had a statement calling for the opening of communications between north and south Korea.

This borrowed film from WGBH-TV in Boston was aired in August. Here are excepts from the S.F. Examiner & Chronicle story:

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

In a controversal attempt to deal fairly with both sides, the head of KTVUs community affairs department last month granted the South Korean consulate in San Francisco permission to present on Sept. 19 a government-made film extolling South Korean industry, education and other aspects of life in the Asian nation.

Channel 2 executive Ian Zellick said the action was taken because the station in May and August broadcast two films that were sharply pro-North Korean. The films were shown as part of Channel 2's "Asians Now!" series a half-hour public-service program with a viewing audience believed to be very limited.

Zellick denied that acknowledged pressure by South Korean Consul General Chung Sup Chin influenced his decision to air the government's film next Saturday at 9 a.m., or that the diplomat's offer of free ground transportation in South Korea to a Channel 2 camera crew was a factor. (Although the offer wasn't rejected outright, it has not been accepted because of time considerations, Zellick said.)

The producer of the Channel 2 segments favorable to North Korea, University of California at Berkeley associate professor Elaine Kim, has broken with the station after refusing to cooperate with KTVU and the consulate in preparation for the Sept. 19 broadcast.

Said Kim: "It isn't the South Korean government's machinations so much as the American media's compliance that really disappoints me – that they would yield to pressures from the South Korean government. That's what shocks me."

Kim, who firmly denies having "Commie" sympathies and contends that the two pro-North Korean segments were "amply documented," said Zellick's decision should be viewed in light of previous South Korean attempts to influence American policy-makers.

She cited Koreagate, a scheme devised by the South Korean CIA that was intended to result in payoffs to top U.S. officials, politicians, journalists, professors and others in positions to increase support for the government of South Korean President Park Chung Hee, assassinated in 1979.

Zellick, however, argued that "Asians Now!" was never intended to take editorial positions or present one view point to the exclusion of others. He said the program was meant to be purely informational.

Both viewpoints in the Korean television dispute are "slanted," he noted. "I have no problem with that," the station executive said.

"It comes down to what we're trying to do in community affairs. The Federal Communications Commission says it is the responsibility of television stations to present many different points of view on matters of controversial public concern."

Shin, the consul general, declined comment, saying: "This is not the government's policy but I am rather reluctant to say anything about that. I'm terribly sorry."

According to Kim, a 39-year-old Korean-American with a doctorate in education from UC, her difficulties began in June 1980 after she produced a segment on the Kwangju incident – a bloody student-led uprising in one of South Korea's largest cities in May 1980.

The show was based largely on American news footage and clippings from Time and Newsweek. It was not favorable to the regime of military strongman Chun Doo Hwan, but it was cool and detached compared with what would follow on "Asians Now!" the next year.

"After that program, the consul general started calling me at home. It must have been six times or more in July 1980," Kim recalled. "He'd say, 'You're a respected person in our community. I'd like to get to know you better. I'd like to take you out to dinner at the Stanford Court.' "

Kim said she believed Shin was attempting to befriend her in an effort to make certain that no similarly anti-South Korean films were broadcast on the Korean segments of "Asians Now!" She speculated that the consul general was under pressure from high South Korean officials to silence critics of Chun's regime. "He was very persistent. But I didn't want him to buy me anything," she said.

In August 1980, Shin and his aide, Hyun Won Ahn, met Kim in her office on the UC campus, she stated. "They said, 'You know you Americans don't really understand our situation in South Korea. It would be imperialistic to take the American standard of democracy and apply it in South Korea,'" Kim remembered.

According to Kim, Shin spoke of the "bloodshed and disorder" that would overcome South Korea if the Seoul government were destablized.

"I said, 'I don't see the relevance of this to the Kwangju massacres,' " Kim said. She recalled Shin then saying, "The people of Kwangju were too impatient."

"So you had to kill a few thousand?" Kim asked.

"It was only a few hundred," Shin replied, according to Kim.

Amnesty International reported "up to 1,200" deaths in the May 1980 anti-government rioting. Kim contended more than 2,000 died.

Last May, Kim scheduled another segment on the Kwangju incident – this broadcast, however, was to be based on horrifying footage of soldiers slaughtering civilians in the city's streets.

The film was smuggled out of South Korea, according to Kim, who claims to be ignorant of its origin. She said it came to her by way of a Korean newspaper editor in Los Angeles who seemed to have received it from a Canadian source.

With martial music playing in the background an English-speaking narrator on the film speaks of summary executions, beatings, murders and sexual mutilations by government forces in Kwangju.

Kim invited Shin to appear on the air after the film was broadcast to offer a rebuttal on behalf of the South Korean government. Instead of responding, he asked Kim's supervisor, Channel 2 producer Resomary Chu, to suppress the film.

Satisfied that the footage had not been dramatized, KTVU declined, but Chu and station manager Jay Finkelman invited Shin to prepare a two minute disclaimer that Kim was ordered to read.

The consul general's statement called the narration "full of distorted facts and groundless rumors." It contended South Korea had been maligned by "those with subversive motives of malicious political instigation."

Kim objected futilely, saying that to allow Shin's statement to be read wasn't "good journalism." Feeling "lousy," she read it anyway.

Shin also told station vice president Alan Bell in a letter that the film had been produced by "extreme radicals and North Korean communist agents whose aim is nothing less than the overthrow of the government of South Korea."

In July, Chu informed Kim that "Asians Now!" was being "phased out and she would no longer have a job at the station Kim said she believed these decisions were unrelated to the Kwangju segments. Zellick told The Examiner that "the chances are rather heavily against" Kim ever again working for Channel 2.

In August, Kim produced a program based upon a documentary of Le Monde editor Andre Fontaine's visit to North Korea in 1978. She borrowed the film from, WGBH-TV in Boston, an educational station. "We decided we'd make this as non-political as possible. Just people's daily lives, faces, blah, blah," Kim said.

North Korea came across as a just, egalitarian society. And one of the faces found most prominently was that of Communist Party Secretary-General Kim Il Sung. But Shin persuaded Channel 2 to drop a statement calling for the opening of South Korea.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the consulate and the station had progressed to the point where KTVU invited Shin to offer his own film to be screened on "Asians Now!"

After the August show, Kim was told she'd have to produce a pro-South Korea segment without comment. She refused. Eventually, KTVU agreed to air "Korea 1981," a film Shin described an "an overview of all aspects of life in Korea."

Subsequent to the agreement, Shin offered producer Rosemary Chu free ground transportation and lodging in Korea, should she choose to stop over on her return from a scheduled trip to China. The offer was seriously considered because it came after the "Asians Now!" dispute had been settled, Zellick said. The station did not perceive it as a bribe, he indicated.

Nonetheless, it was rejected last week – but only because of other demands on Chu's time, Zellick said.

Although she was accustomed to the spotlight as producer-host of the Korean segments of "Asians Now!" Kim said she's uncomfortable in the role of maverick.

"Believe me, I'm not the No.1 enemy of the South Korean government in the United States," she said. 'And as for endorsing North Korea, I really can't do that. There are things over there that don't look so good to me, that's for sure. '

Mrs. Elaine Kim

(From Page 3)

In order to tide over the grave situation and open up a new phase for national reunification President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy for national reunification whose main contents are the removal of the state of military confrontation and easing of tension between the north and the south, realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange, convocation of a great national assembly composed of the people of all walks of life and representatives of all political parties and social organisations in the north and the south, institution of confederation under the single state title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and entry into the U.N. under the single title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges, however, entered the road of reinforcing armed forces in south Korea and aggravating tension under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward aggression" while stubbornly pursuing the "two Koreas" policy.

The present military fascist clements of south Korea who have seized power in a conspiratorial way with the backing of U.S. imperialism barbarously suppressed the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and the country's reunification.

All facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

In order to cope with the grave situation created due to the splitting "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, President Kim Il Sung published a new reunification proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy to be pursued by the confederal state at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year.

The proposal for founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most realistic proposal which makes it possible to reunify the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity under the obtaining situation and a fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone, as the proposal which embodies the consistent country- and nation-loving stand of the Government of the DPRK for subordinating everything to reunifying the country and establishing national sovereignty, transcending the differences of idea and social system.

The historical experiences accumulated by the Korean people in their arduous struggle for the reunification of the divided country show that there can be no other way than the proposals for the reunification of Korea set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people's cause of reunification, too, is a link in the whole chains of the struggle of the world people against imperialism and for independence.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff assured that we will continue to support and encourage resolutely the struggle of the Korean people to reunify Korea peacefully without any interference of outside forces because the cause of the Korean people is just our cause.

We should never neglect the fact that the question of Korea's reunification is closely interlinked with the question of safeguarding world peace.

What is most important in helping the Korean people in their reunification cause is to widely explain and propagate among broad people the immortal Juche idea and its embodiment, the proposals for national reunification advanced by the Government of the DPRK.

We will more powerfully support the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

We will actively fight to force the U.S. army to withdraw from south Korea, put an end to the U.S. interference in the Korean question and smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists.

(From Page 4)

Shinkansen, which will be one of the projects of south Korea's new five year plan. One of the roles of a lending government in negotiations of government-to-government economic cooperation arrangement is to create business for the business community. The south Koreans must be familiar with this.

But the economic reasons south Koreans give for asking for a fantastic sum of loans are weak form the standpoint of the Japanese. There are various reasons which cannot be mentioned publicly in forums of negotiations. The Chon Du Hwan regime, which has started the Fifth Republic, is eager for government loans and credits from Japan in order to consolidate its economic foundations. If economic reasons are weak, they have to find some other execuses in matters not related to economy.

The tramp card, in a way, which will hit Japan's weak point, is the theory of defense bulwark that "south Korea is playing the role of a defense bulwark of Japan."

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (9)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Poor Meals

(Continued from the previous issue)

"At mealtime, females were noisy. It was when I was working at a silk reeling factory in Ina, Nagano Prefecture. When mealtime came with a siren, females vied with one another to the dining room. If one was slow, she couldn't take meal. Among the girls there were some who ate two servings of dishes quickly. So dishes were sometimes in short supply. So, girls rushed to the dining room, as soon as the siren was sounded for meal." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

"At a factory in Oita Prefecture, we were made to eat hurriedly at meal time. Cereals-mixed rice was put in a rice tub. Those who came first could eat it. When there was no rice left in it, we had to go and get more rice. We grudged time to do so. When we went to a caterer to get rice, the caterer complained. Therefore, they competed with each other to eat quickly." *(Chon Kui Nam, born at Hadong County, South Kyongsang Province; resident of Oita City)*

Meals served factory girls were poor, and, furthermore, food expenses were deducted from their daily pay.

"Our usual menue for supper was cereals-mixed rice, pickles and miso soup. At supper we sometimes ate dried sardines, boiled bean curd and boiled bean refuse. Large quantities of pickles must have been salted for the girls at the factory. It happened frequently that we found mud stuck to vegetables. Our factory was located near the River Tenryu. Rice was washed and cooked with the water of the river." *(Pak Sun)*

"At mealtime at the Fuji Spinning Mill in Oita City, boiled mackerels were frequently served. When a caterer at the dining room threw away the heads of mackerels, we used to pick them up and eat them after boiling them. The quantity of rice and other dishes at mealtime was not enough for us and we were starving. If we had heads of mackerels, we ate them after boiling when we were off duty. The factory owner must have thought that we liked heads of mackerels. After that, boiled mackerels were given together with their heads. Sometimes, only heads were served." *(Son Mon Do)*

All Korean girls complained about meals poor in quality and in quantity. Eating was important for Korean girls, who had been hungry in Korea, and had come to Japan as factory girls. They all said, "I wonder how can we could eat such meals," and "Stale fish meat, dishes of boiled sardines mixed with sword fish and smelly rice – I can't eat them now." Still, looking back upon those days, they say, "But, as we couldn't afford to eat in Korea, we must have been in a better state, having something to eat."

Taking advantage of the situation of these Korean girls who hadn't had enough to eat, spinning mill and silk reeling factory operators forced them to work, giving them a minimum amount of food necessary for subsistence.

The main food at factories was rice. Most of the rice given them was imported rice and the cheapest one at that time. Barley was mixed on the excuse that it was necessary to prevent them from suffering beriberi. Miso soup and pickles were typical dishes for breakfast and lunch. Boiled fish was added to these dishes for supper. The dishes were small in volume and were cooked in a most primitive way. Like hogwash. Therefore not a few people called factory girls "pigs" or "spinning mill pigs."

"Meals for factory girls were so bad. In those days large quantities of sardines were hauled in Osaka Bay. When sardines were handed excessively, they were used as manure or sold to spinning mills. Factories bought them as they were as cheap as manure. On the way to factories, sardines became half-stale. We ate them. Then, when large quantities of sardines were hauled, fishermen even said, "Give them to spinning mill pigs' . . ." *(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

The following is a menu at the Osaka Spinning Mill. (from "Tragic History of Factory Girls")

Breakfast – miso soup, soup with long thin strips of vegetables, red pickled ginger

Lunch – broad beans, pickles, tangle rolls, red beans cooked with sugar

Supper – baked bean curd, miso soup with devil's tongue, boiled vegetables, salted salmon

The problem was the content of their meals. Miso used for miso soup was ordered specially. In the case of soup with vegetables, only small amount of vegetables found in the soup given to the girls. When the prices of vegetables were high, it was not unusual that soup with nothing in it was given to the girls. Only two cut pieces of pickled radish were given. Potatoes were not peeled.

The girls were not allowed sufficient time to eat even such poor meals. "At lunch time, we would eat rice balls within ten minutes, girls at silk reeling mills had to work with their hands dipping in hot water. So, our hands became sodden and the skin of our hands were chapped and bled. This was not unusual.

We ate rice balls with our bleeding hands, so rice balls were stained with blood. We hurriedly ate those blood-stained rice balls and began to work." *(Pak Sun)*

About how many meals they took and in what posture they ate, a survey writes:

"Meals were taken about four times at silk reeling factories in Nagano Prefecture. That is, girls worked for 30 minutes to one hour after they got up in the morning. Then, they were allowed about 10-15 minutes for breakfast and rest. They took lunch between 11:00 and 12:00 o'clock. Between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. snacks were given. They took supper after work.

(1) After rising and breakfast, work began immediately – at 22 factories

(2) After rising, work began. After 10-15 minutes for breakfast and rest, work continued – at 628 factories

(3) Supper was taken during 10-15 minutes of rest time during working hours – at 192 factories

(4) Supper was given after work – at 458 factories

(5) No fixed meal time – at one factory

("Survey on Factory Girls at Silk Reeling Factories" conducted in March 1925 by the secretariat of the Tokyo regional employment office)

Meals were taken by girls in 10-15 minutes. At that time dining rooms were battle fields. In order to prevent them from taking meals slowly and to drive them away to work immediately, there were no chairs at dinning rooms and the girls had to eat while standing.

On how they took meals (Survey on silk reeling factories in Nagano Prefecture, December 1924)

	factories surveyed	take meals standing	sitting on the floor	sitting on chairs
1921	665	171	462	32
1922	649	171	444	34

Korean girls suffered mere from dietary differences than from the bad quality meals and a short time allowed for taking meals.

"When I ate at the factory for the first time, I couldn't endure the bad smell of the food given and felt like vomiting. I could not bring myself to eat it.

Smelly imported rice, miso soup, stale boiled fish, pickles – I could not eat them. I didn't eat them for three days. On the third day, I almost fainted from hunger.

I put my hand in a rice tub, took rice and ate rice like mad." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

"Miso soup and pickles were smelly. I could barely put them in my mouth at first. In particular, the foods tasted very much different from ours. It took days for me to be accustomed to the foods." *(Son Mon Do)*

What was very hard on them was that they felt so hungry that they almost fainted, when they had to work overtime. But, Korean girls were resourseful enough to fight hunger.

"When we thought that we had to work overtime, we made two-three small rice balls at supper time and hid them under our aprons. We brought those rice balls to the factory. Our work usually started at 6:00 o'clock in the morning and ended at 7 or 8 in the evening. When there was a lot of work to do, we had to work until 10 or 11:00 p.m. We felt so hungry that we almost fainted from hunger. The factory gave us two dried potato pieces but these were not enough to appease our hunger. Then we secretly made rice balls. When rice balls were found, we were beaten. Hunger was harder on us than to be beaten. Then we made rice balls secretly." *(Kim Bok Tai)*

The food expenses deducted from Korean girls were the same as the amount deducted from Japanese girls' pays. However, the meals given to the Korean girls were poorer in both quality and quantity than those given Japanese girls.

"At my factory, there were only 40-50 Korean girls. Then, we took our meals in the same dining room with the Japanese girls. The dining room was partitioned and the Japanese took the upper seats and Koreans sat in a corner. Sufficient rice was given the Japanese girls and more dried sardines given to them. More pickles were also given to the Japanese than to the Koreans. Two or three Korean girls who did good jobs were allowed to join the Japanese. We envyed them very much." *(Ryang Myong Jin)* (To be continued)

Korean Paintings

"Deer and Man"

By Chang Sung Op

Legend on Changsu Pavilion

(Continued from the No. 1,060 issue of The People's Korea)

One day father's friend came to her and told her of father's death. She wanted very much to revenge him at once. But on a second thought she decided to put it off until she won the national contest for national security. From that day she was harder at training.

At last came the day of the national contest. The contest was held in three groups of armymen, boys and girls. Thanks to her hard training, Tal Me came first in the girls' group.

Music was played and prize awarded and there were a grand banquet and a bonfire soiree.

Tal Me did not participate in the banquet and soiree and went to a silk tent for high-ranking officials. She believed Pan Dal to be among them. She found Pan Dal there. Her blood boiled with hatred and her eyes shot sparks of fire at the sight of the cursed foe.

Pan Dal, in her turn, was watching for a chance to set fire to the Changsu pavilion that day.

Tal Me closely followed every movement of Pan Dal and shadowed her. When she reached the Changsu pavilion, Pan Dal was setting fire to the silk curtain behind it. Tal Me sent out a shout. Two women glared at each other, taking daggers out of their breasts.

Tal Me was more than Pan Dal's match in a dagger fight. But she had no time to lose. The fire set on the curtain was already licking the eaves of the pavilion. She had to protect the pavilion with "Chabongwa" from fire. She flew like a shot and cut the curtain string. At this moment her enemy threw the dagger at her chest. She stopped it with her left hand. The dagger stood in her palm. Tal Me flung the dagger at her foe with the other hand who fell to the ground.

Tal Me put out the fire of the curtain and pulled the dagger out of her palm. People hurried to the scene and she told them about what had happened there. She disclosed who Pan Dal was and how her father was killed. People who knew the truth admired Tal Me for her patriotism and surrounded her.

In the midst of tumultuous admiration and praise for her, General Hong Gol and his wife could not raise their heads for shame and went away.

But to their surprise the enemy dagger was poisoned. Little by little, the beloved girl Tal Me lost her sense and then fell to the ground. She could not rise again. The air echoed with the sad cries calling Tal Me. They all shed tears. They were deeply moved by the patriotic deed of an ordinary country girl who valued the interests of the country above her own life and family affair.

The state appreciated highly her merit and burried her just beneath the Changsu pavilion to commemorate her patriotic deed.

Since then azalea burned red around her grave every spring, reminding people of her patriotism.

(Concluded)

Int'l Boxing Tournament Held in Pyongyang; DPRK Wins 7 Golds

The International Boxing Tournament was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Pyongyang, from Sep. 13 to Sep. 17.

The tournament was participated in by boxers or Romania, Japan, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

In the tournament the DPRK boxers won the seven first places in 48, 51, 54, 60, 63.5, 67 and 71 kg categories. The DPRK got 7 gold, 8 silver and 7 bronze medals.

Follow the results of the finals:

48 kg category
First Ko Yong Hwan (Korea)
Second Paek Yong Nam (Korea)
Third Chon Gwang Ho (Korea)
Abe Katsuhiko (Japan)

51 kg category
First Choe Myong Son (Korea)
Second Li Song Guk (Korea)
Third Pielesiak Henryk (Poland)
Kwak Ui Sik (Korea)

54 kg category
First Yo Ryon Sik (Korea)
Second Kim Gyong Su (Korea)
Third Nakahara Mitsuo (Japan)
Nam Gung Yong (Korea)

57 kg category
First E. V. Danilren (Soviet Union)
Second Choe Sung Jun (Korea)
Third Tudor Titi (Romania)
Sim Gye Il (Korea)

60 kg category
First Chong Jo Ung (Korea)
Second Sultan Haralambi (Romania)
Third O. P. Manulik (Soviet Union)
Cho Ju Haeng (Korea)

63.5 kg category
First Son Song Chan (Korea)
Second Ryu Bun Hwa (Korea)
Third S.A. Karostolev (Soviet Union)
Soejima Yasuhiko (Japan)

67 kg category
First Kim Hwa Il (Korea)
Second Choe Sop (Korea)
Third Torok Sandor (Hungary)
Bekisz Andrzei (Poland)

71 kg category
First O Bom Sok (Korea)
Second O. V. Filipov (Soviet Union)
Third K. Anjei (Poland)
Cormos Alexandru (Romania)

75 kg category
First A.S. Kilimov (Soviet Union)
Second Chang Gun Sam (Korea)
Third Chang Bong Mun (Korea)

81 kg category
First S. S. Famenko Stu Andreev (Soviet Union)
Third Li Un Yong (Korea)

91 kg category
First Cernat Ion (Romania)
Second Feher Gyula (Hungary)

Above 91 kg category
First A. A. Oreshkin (Soviet Union)
Second Cho Bung Gil (Korea)

Follows the number of medals won by each participating country:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Korea	7	8	7	22
Soviet Union	4	2	2	8
Romania	1	1	2	4
Hungary	0	1	1	2
Poland	0	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	3	3

Soviet boxer A. S. Kilimov was awarded a technical prize.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

* A delegation of Griffith University of Australia headed by Prof. Colin Mackerras, Chairman of the School of Asian Studies of Griffith University, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 1

* Martins Guerreiro, Member of the Revolutionary Council and Member of the Military Commission of Portugal, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

July 2

* The Hungarian People's Army Soccer Team arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmum (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by So Dong Bom left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union by plane.

* A movie delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang to attend the 12th Moscow International Film Festival.

July 6

* A government trade delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Novosti Press Agency of the Soviet Union headed by its editor-in-chief A.M. Glebov arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and Tessin Committee for Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Dario Ghisletta, Deputy Secretary of the Party and President of the Tessin Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 9

* A delegation of the Union of Artists of the USSR headed by its Managerial Secretary Loshakov Oleg Nikolaevich arrived in Pyongyang by air.

July 10

* A delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by its Chairman Okumura Sakae arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A cultural delegation of India headed by Mir Nasrullah, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of India, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 13

* An economists delegation of the Soviet Union headed by V. N. Kashin, Assistant Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

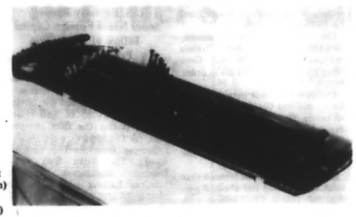
* A delegation of Stockholm University professors, Sweden, headed by Torbjorn Tannojo, professor of philosophy at Stockholm University, arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

Korean National Musical Instruments

Photos here are of Korean traditional instruments exhibited at the Korean Folklore Museum in Pyongyang.

The Korean people contrived national instruments with metals, wood, hide, and bamboo. Those stringed instruments include kayagum, a kaya harp, (kayagum was invented by Uruk, a man of the Kaya Kingdom in the 6th century), ajaen, kongfu, heagum. Wind instruments include piri (a kind of flute), taegum, senap. Among percussion instruments are changgo (drum), chin, chegum. There are some hundreds of kinds of traditional instruments in Korea.

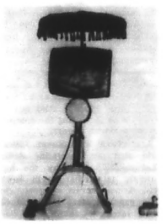
Improvements have been made on to fit with the contemporary need.



Above:
Wolgum **(a kind of lute)**

Left:

Kayagum, **a Kaya harp, (with 12 strings)**



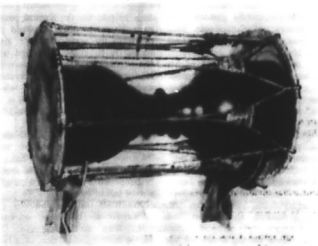


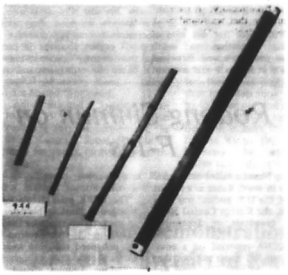
Photo: Clockwise from the above

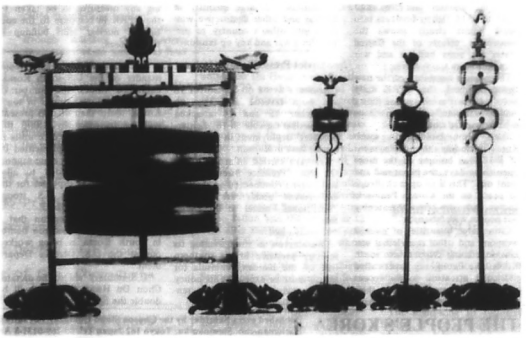
A kind of drums

Changgo, **Korean drum**

Various kinds of *piri* (a kind of flute)

Various kinds of drums





Third World Weary of Disputes, Wants Independence, Chief Executive

(Continued from page 1)

The DPRK leader went on: "Freedom from the United States is becoming more conspicuous in Western European countries like West Germany and Italy. Further progress in this trend and the greater independence of the Third World will lead to world peace and global disarmament."

"The Third World is growingly aware of the effects of imports of weapons," President Kim Il Sung commented, "as with arms imported come military advisers who are bound to interfere with the domestic affairs of the importing countries." "Big countries instigate local people to rise in coups against their government considered not open to their will over border issues. Disputes involving Iran and Iraq and those between Somalia and Ethiopia were products of superpower instigations."

"For independence to be won from superpowers, the Third World states must achieve economic independence and in particular self-supply of food, and the disputes only result in the destruction of the local economies and the impoverishment of the people. This has become obvious to the Third World countries."

The chief executive said of his meetings with Third World ministers of agriculture when they came to Pyongyang to attend their symposium on food. He found "they had an unusual enthusiasm for increasing agricultural productivity and achieving economic independence rather than arms buildup."

He stressed, "With Europe, Japan and the Third World independent of superpowers, peace can be easily preserved throughout the world."

With regard to the projected bi-system confederation of Korea, President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have neither any will to go south with force nor any idea of exporting revolution to south Korea as you know well. Renewed hostilities in Korea would amount to a suicide for the Korean people as a whole. In order to avoid this disaster, the only available alternative is to come to terms with the existing difference between the northern and southern systems and form a confederation which allow their coexistence. This is my concept of a negotiated reunification of the country."

As for matters of north-south talks, the chief executive said: "We are ready to have talks in Seoul. But south Korea has recently proposed Djarkarta as a possible site of talks."

The DPRK leader added:

"We are far better off economically than six years ago. One factor is the production of a large number of engineers and experts in 30s and 40s. It is also partly because we have dug tunnels in mines, not military tunnels.

"I expect you and in particular your country's peace-loving women to see our countryside and cities."

Ex-Envoy Suggests U.S. Firms May Be Cooler on Investing in S. Korea

Ex-American envoy to Seoul William G. Gleysteen suggested recently that U.S. firms may be cooler on investments than they were in the 1970s, The Asian Wall Street Journal reported on September 26.

Gleysteen was addressing to the Asia Society in New York on the date not known.

The former chief American diplomat in Seoul is now director of the Washington center of the society after returning home from his 1978-81 stay there.

The American firms should, Gleysteen said, be cooler "unless the new government (of Gen. Chon Du Hwan) gets its act in order better."

The two-way trade between south Korea and the United States reached nearly $9.5 billion in 1980 after expanding annually 25 percent for most of the past decade, The Asian Wall Street Journal quoted the State Department as saying.

A department official forecast that total trade would rise about 8 percent this year to $10.3 billion, with the U.S. posting a surplus of about $300 million.

Some liberalization, Gleysteen warned, was difficult because south Korea "is a very confrontational society... Give the opposition an inch and he takes the proverbial yard."

He revealed that the military junta of Gen. Chon faces "lots of problems ahead."

U.S. Embassy Report: Seoul Needs Foreign Capital Inflow of $10 Billion Per Year 1982-86

A U.S. embassy report on the south Korean economy estimates the Chon junta's need for foreign capital inflows to be $10 billion a year during the fifth five-year plan, for 1982-86.

Quoting from the U.S. embassy report, The Asian Wall Street Journal Washington reporter Eduardo Lachica said in its September 24 article that an American economic research group is expecting the south Korean current account, which measures invisible payments as well as physical trade, to register a $6 billion deficit, widened 27 per cent from 1980.

The Center for Pacific Basin Studies, a unit of the Wharton Econometric Forcasting Associations Inc., has forecast that the south Korean authorities may allow the won to depreciate at a "fairly rapid rate" this year and next as a means of improving the competitiveness of their exports.

The Asian Wall Street Journal said that the increasing deficit was caused partly by the high interest rates that south Korea had to pay for its external debt. The paper wrote: "Despite those steep rates, the country will have to continue borrowing from international lenders to finance its current account deficit."

By the end of last year, the junta of Gen. Chon posted a total of over $30 billion debts to foreign countries, exclusive of short-term debts.

Utsunomiya Calls Northern Threat Allegation Groundless

"The alleged threat from the north is groundless," a senior member of the Japanese parliament told the press conference on September 14 on his return from a September 4-11 trip of the DPRK.

The Mainichi Shimbun and other Japanese papers and news agencies reported the following day on his press conference held at the MP's building of the House of Councillors.

Mr. Utsunomiya, recalling he made the first trip in a few years, said, "Working-class housing complexes have been built in Korea in large numbers and lots of huge establishments including the Changgwangwon Athletic Club are taking shape, and cities are becoming more beautiful."

"War means total devastation of those buildings. How can such a country afford to want war? I realized the sheer absurdity of the allegations about the threat from the north."

The Japanese MP quoted President Kim Il Sung as saying that his country had no intention to invade the south and stressing the need to undertake mutual troop reductions.

The request from the south Korean government for a huge aid from Japan on the plea of the threat from the north will bring about a thousand evils and no good to Japan at present and in future, too.

Referring to the fact the south Koreans cite their role as "a first-line defence citadel for Japan," Mr. Utsunomiya called upon his government not to comply with the south Korean bid for aid.

Seoul University Students Stage Anti-Chon Rally, Demonstration

Reuter reported on September 25 that students of Seoul National University staged an anti-Chon protest rally and demonstration on its campus sometime between September 14 and 20, The Asahi Shimbun reported on September 26.

Reuter quoted the Seoul city police department as revealing five students including one coed had been arrested on charges of organizing the anti-Chon rally and demonstration.

The arrests came following threats made by the south Korean minister of education to close schools if necessary and crack down on the student unrest.

In the August 29 meeting of university presidents the minister of education said that "any institution would be subject to abolition it failed to prevent campus unrest."

On September 7 he justified the reign of power in an interview with a reporter for the student paper of Seoul National University.

Recently an unspecified number of students were expelled from schools on the grounds of what the Chon junta called "poor academic achievements."

More Than 2,000 Fishermen in Pusan Strike for Wage Increase

More than 2,200 fishermen of 42 fisheries companies in Pusan, a major port city on the southern tip of south Korea, went on strike for a better pay and allowances, said a report reaching here from the south Korean city.

At around 8 PM, they stopped their fishing at all and drove their fishing boats to the port of Soguipo of Cheju Island from their fishing ground.

They called for an immediate raise in their low wages and allowances and denounced the owners of the companies for the unwarranted acts of exploitation.

Rodong Sinmun on F-16s

Rodong Sinmun called the arrival of F-16s in south Korea as a potent proof of the U.S. nuclear war plan in Korea, the Korean Central News Agency broadcast on September 16.

The KCNA reported on a commentary of the paper put out that day, under the title, "Criminal Act Aggravating Tension."

Rodong Sinmun said the shipment of F-16 fighter-bombers into south Korea clearly shows the renewed efforts of the United States for arms buildup and war preparations in south Korea.

The nuclear capability of the new fighter-bombers, the DPRK daily noted, serves "as new proof that a nuclear war plan" of the Americans is being worked out.

Their arms buildup in south Korea including the deployment of F-16s has become all the more open these days, the paper said and went on: "This is an open challenge to peace on the Korean Peninsula and an aggressive crime threatening our people with 'strength'."

Citing large quantities of nuclear weapons and other mass-lethal war machines being shipped into south Korea, the Pyongyang paper called particular attention to the recent remarks by Americans that their troops in south Korea should have a nuclear war capability as well as a conventional warfare readiness.

The DPRK mass circulation daily branded as "intolerable utterances" an open threat made by the United States to use the neutron bomb, the enhanced radiation weapon, in Korea in case of a contingency.

Rodong Sinmun argued: "How can it be for 'peace' and 'security' to introduce a large quantity of nuclear and other destructive weapons into other's country to prepare for a war and key up tension?"

Soviet Press Commentaries

Krasnaya Zveza on September 16 and both **Izvestia** and **Tass** on September 15 and 14 attacked the nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers' deployment in an American air base in Kunsan.

Krasnaya carried an article under the title "Presence Strengthened" and Izvestia commented on the new deployment under the headline "Additional Fodder to the Dictators."

Krasnaya said:

"Washington is strengthening its military presence in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula for the purpose of executing its policy of extremely heightening the tension in Asia and the Far East.

Their argument about the defense of south Korea from someone's "aggression" and the like only reveals their shamelessness as aggressors, the Pyongyang daily declared.

Stressing the menace posed by the Americans and their client junta of Gen. Chon in Seoul, the DPRK daily articulated the fact that "there only exists the threat of their invasion of the north" in Korea.

Although it warned the Americans and the south Koreans against their war schemings, Rodong Sinmun stopped short of specifying any measures to be taken by the DPRK in response to the continuing nuclear arms buildup in south Korea.

"According to Wickham, commander of the U.S.-south Korean combined forces, the number of U.S. occupationist troops in south Korea, more than 40,000 present, will be increased by 1,000 this year. The U.S. Air Force units in south Korea are supplemented by a large unit of A-10 close-support planes. It was decided to allot $1,000 million as expenses for the maintenance of the U.S. troops in south Korea in 1982-83.

"It is not an exception that a plan for deploying neutron bombs in south Korea is being worked out at the U.S. Defence Department.

"U.S. military 'aid' to the dictator Chon Du Hwan this year will be double the figure of last year."

Americans Insult, Throw Stones at DPRK Soldiers 14 Times Aug. 27-Sep. 22

A Korean People's Army security officer disclosed that the American soldiers committed at least 14 provocative acts of insulting and throwing stones at KPA soldiers during a period from August 27 (the next day of the so-called SR-71 incident) to September 22 in the joint security area of Panmunjom.

The KPA security officer was charging the American counterpart with a series of provocations against the DPRK when a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission security officers was in session on September 23 at the proposal of the KPA side, the Korean Central New Agency reported from Kaesong, a major city near the DMZ.

He was quoted as disclosing that around 21 hours 55 minutes September 17, security personnel at the observation post of the American side in the conference room area of the MAC threw stones at the KPA post on the opposite side.

The same day, around 18 hours 10 minutes, the American soldiers rushed out to a place near MDL marker 0099 and disputed with and threatened security officers of the KPA, insulting them with a camera, the KPA officer charged.

A similar provocation was committed around 14 hours 30 minutes, August 31 when KPA security personnel were walking on the mark of the MDL between the MAC conference room and the joint duty officer room of the American side, the KPA representative said.

The KCNA reported that the upset American representative repeatedly proposed a recess and went away.

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